THE BHARAT SCOUTS AND GUIDES

Creating - Better India

PRAVESH

Rover Handbook Series : 01

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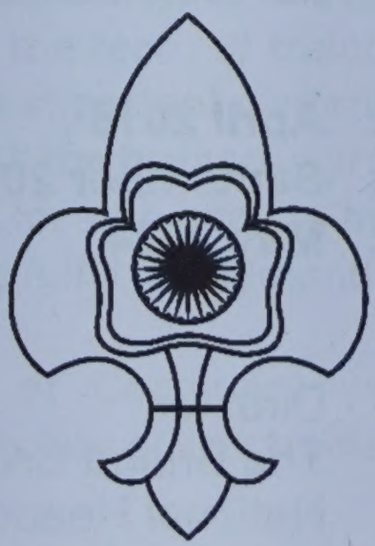

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PRAVESH
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Milestone and

FOREWORD

For the last so many years, there was a demand of Rovers book on youth programme. In 2015, a Workshop was conducted at National Headquarters and thereafter at National Training Centre, Pachmarhi in 2016 to bring the books on Rover Skills based on youth programme. In both the workshops, contents related to subjects were collected and now the team of trainers have tried their best to bring all the important contents in this book. This is the first series. All the trainers will be remembered for providing contents for the book to bring it for the youth of our movement to fulfill the demand.

On the occasion of Centenary year celebration of Rovering, I congratulate all the trainers for bringing this book for Rovers.

I hope this book will be very useful to our Rovers.

Best of Luck and Happy brotherhood in the Open Air.

Dr. K.K. KHANDELWAL, IAS (RETD.)
CHIEF NATIONAL COMMISSIONER

The Bharat Scouts & Guides

STRUCTURE OF THE ORGANISATION

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14 Programme Ideals

Educational Objectives of Rovering

The Bharat Scouts and Guides purpose is fulfilled by providing education for life to the boys through all the three states of the Youth (Cub, Scout and Rover) The Association expects that every young man who completes the full course of the boy programme of the Association will be able to:-

1. make Scouting a way of life.

2. become an active and participating citizen.

3. improve skills, vocational and otherwise to be self dependent and useful to others.

4. emerge as practical person who has respect for himself and for others and their experiences.

5. realize that he has a responsibility in the development of his community and undertake Community Development Projects individually and collectively.

6. lead a refined religious life in service of man and God/ Dharma.

7. select in future, a right partner for a life of full understanding and adjustment and lead a harmonious life.

8. do all his best to protect public property.

9. prepare himself to do his duty to country and develop love for Universal Brotherhood i.e. peace

and goodwill among human beings.

10. develop a positive attitude to undertake considerable risk for others, making full use of his Rovering Skills and Values.

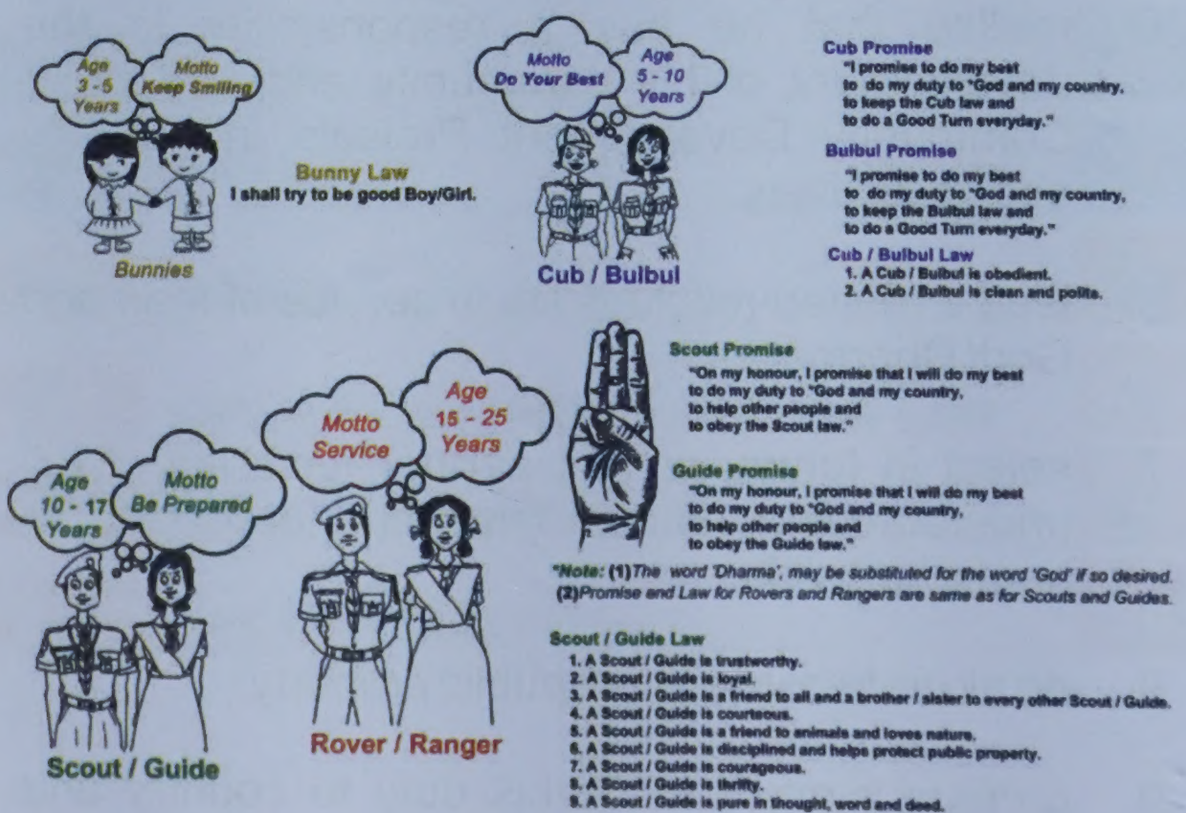
11. work for the upkeep of our National Heritage & Culture with love for Human values.

12. promote and participate in the developmental activities pertaining to National priorities like National Integration, Population Education, Conservation, Sanitation etc.

13. become a Strategic Leader who loves to grow with the group.

14. have fair understanding of the World Affair In general.

Scouting and Guiding at a glance in India


Age 3 - 5 Years
Motto Keep Smiling
Bunnies
Bunny Law
I shall try to be good Boy/Girl.
Motto Do Your Best
Age 5 - 10 Years
Cub / Bulbul
Cub Promise
"I promise to do my best to do my duty to "God and my country, to keep the Cub law and to do a Good Turn everyday."
Bulbul Promise
"I promise to do my best to do my duty to "God and my country, to keep the Bulbul law and to do a Good Turn everyday."
Cub / Bulbul Law
1. A Cub / Bulbul is obedient.
2. A Cub / Bulbul is clean and polite.
Age 10 - 17 Years
Motto Be Prepared
Scout / Guide
Motto Service
Age 15 - 25 Years
Rover / Ranger
Scout Promise
"On my honour, I promise that I will do my best to do my duty to "God and my country, to help other people and to obey the Scout law."
Guide Promise
"On my honour, I promise that I will do my best to do my duty to "God and my country, to help other people and to obey the Guide law."
*Note: (1)The word 'Dharma', may be substituted for the word 'God' if so desired.
(2)Promise and Law for Rovers and Rangers are same as for Scouts and Guides.
Scout / Guide Law
1. A Scout / Guide is trustworthy.
2. A Scout / Guide is loyal.
3. A Scout / Guide is a friend to all and a brother / sister to every other Scout / Guide.
4. A Scout / Guide is courteous.
5. A Scout / Guide is a friend to animals and loves nature.
6. A Scout / Guide is disciplined and helps protect public property.
7. A Scout / Guide is courageous.
8. A Scout / Guide is thrifty.
9. A Scout / Guide is pure in thought, word and deed.

ROVER

A boy whether previously a Scout or not and who is a citizen of India and who has completed 15 years of age may be enlisted as a Rover ASPIRANT, A person who has completed 25 years of age is not eligible to be a Rover, but he can continue as a service Rover up to the age of 35 years.

Wherever it is necessary, extension be allowed for three years with special permission of the State Chief Commissioner. He will be eligible for Rashtrapati Rover Award provided the special permission is granted before completion of 25 years of age and the same shall be reported to the National Headquarters.

Rover : There are three stages in the career of a Rover namely;

A. Rover Aspirant
B. Rover and
C. Rover -in-Service.

Rover Aspirant : (I) A Rover Aspirant can be invested as a Rover only after completion of fifteen years of age and should have worked for three months for Pravesh Test.

(II) A Rover Aspirant who had been a Scout or who on admission as Rover Aspirant passes Pravesh Badge test as laid down for Scout shall wear uniform as a Rover.

Rover Crew

(a) A Rover Crew shall consist of not less than six Rovers and not more than 24 Rovers.

(b) A Rover Crew shall be a unit of a Group of a Cub Pack, Scout Troop and Rover Crew, provided however, where there is no such group a Rover Crew shall be treated as a Group.

(c) Every Rover Crew shall be registered in accordance with the procedure prescribed.

(d) Every Rover Crew shall have a name. Where Rover Crew is a unit of a Group, it shall bear the name of the Group. The Group may be named after the locality or the Institution or any great personality (Male) of India. Every Group shall also have a serial number assigned by Local or District Association, as the case may be.

Pravesh Requirements

1. Read and appreciate contents of "Scouting for Boys" and books on Rovering prescribed by the sponsor.

2. If a young man has never been a Scout and wishes to join the Crew afresh, he should qualify for Pravesh requirements of Scout Section and work for at least three months as an Aspirant Rover before investiture and probation as decided by the crew after the completion of three months be decided by the Crew Council.

3. Be able to interpret the Promise and Law as per Rover point of view

REQUIREMENTS OF PRAVESH SCOUT

I. Have brief information of the origin of Scouting/Guiding along with definition, purpose, principles and methods of the Bharat Scouts and Guides.
II. A Scout Aspirant must have holistic knowledge of the Movement.
III. Scout Promise, Law and Motto.
IV. Scout Sign, Salute and left hand shake.
V. Daily Good Turn at home and maintain a diary at least for a month
VI. Know the parts of Scout Uniform and how to wear it correctly.
VII. Know the composition and significance of the National Flag, The Bharat Scouts and Guides Flag, the World Scout Flag and the Flag Etiquette.
VIII. Sing correctly the National Anthem, Bharat Scouts and Guides Prayer and Flag Song. Know about the composer, duration and meaning of the songs.
IX. Attend at least four Troop Meetings spread over a period of 3 months.

"Scouting for Boys"

Baden Powell's 'Scouting for Boys' appeared originally in six fortnightly parts form Jan' to March 1908. The contents of these parts were edited and slightly rearranged and published in book form in May' 1908.

The book immediately kindled the imagination of the boys of the British Isles and then set out on its conquest of the world. It was translated, into numerous foreign tongues and the boys in many countries took up the new programme.

With the permission of the World Bureau of Boy Scouts, The Bharat Scouts and Guides had brought out first edition in Oct'1972 and the second in 1976, and thereafter whenever required both in English and Hindi. Many states have also printed the book in their regional languages.

The main contents of the book having Nine chapters and each chapter have around three to four sub Chapters which termed as **Camp Fire Yarns.** Totally the book contains **26 Camp Fire Yarns**, where in each camp fire yarn B P has dealt with various subjects on scouting. The brief details are as under;-

Chapter 1 - SCOUT CRAFT
Chapter 2 - CAMPAIGNING
Chapter 3 - CAMP LIFE
Chapter 4 - TRACKING
Chapter 5 - WOOD CRAFT
Chapter 6 - ENDURANCE FOR SCOUTS
Chapter 7 - CHIVALRY OF THE KNIGHTS
Chapter 8 - SAVING LIFE
Chapter 9 - OUR DUTIES AS CITIZENS

The best way to appreciate the Scouting for Boys is to add the book in the Crew/Team Library and provide individual and group assignments of the Crew members so that the contents are assimilated by the members of the crew.

Note – The unit leaders are requested to go through the campfire yarns in Scouting for Boys and carry out the suggested activities.

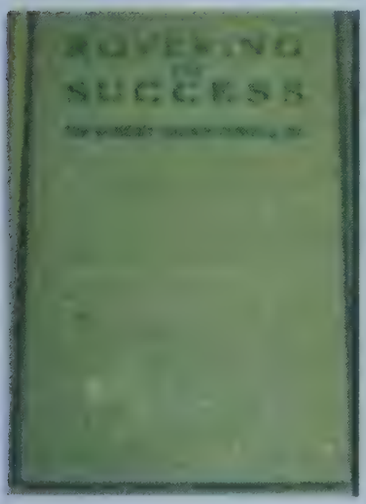
Suggested activities for Rovers

i. Prepare a Scrap book describing each Camp fire yarn with Rovers own illustrations or note preferably in his mother tongue.
ii. Conduct quiz (inter Crew /Inter District) based on Scouting for Boys.
iii. One act plays based on anecdotes from Scouting for Boys
iv. Exhibitions, Public speaking, etc. in Schools and places where you can attract new members.
v. Collect the stories in the book and share the same in the crew
vi. Collect the quotation/quotes of Lord B P in the book.

Books on Rovering

There are several books published on Rovering but only two basic books are available in India, they are :-

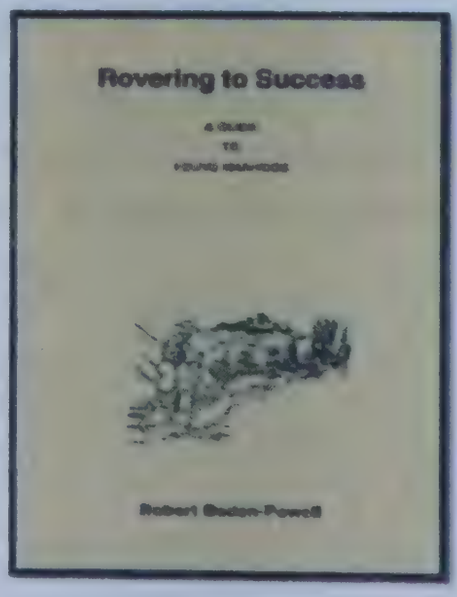
ROVER SCOUTING – First Published in 1989 by BSG NHQ- it is nothing but a summarized version of the original Rovering to Success book.



ROVERING TO SUCCESS – Rovering to Success is a book written by Lord Robert Baden-Powell in 1922. It is focused on Rover Scouts which had been formally established in 1919

As Scouting for Boys had started the Boy Scout section in 1908, and The Wolf's Cub Hand Book had launched the Cubs in 1916, so in 1921, Baden-Powell determined about writing a book to support the new Rover Scout section of the Scout Movement.

The manuscript was typed by B-P's wife Olave Baden Powell in November of that year, and Rovering to Success was published in June 1922 by Herbert Jenkins.



The Indian Edition was first Published in1993 .

A Rover who was a Scout may need more detailed books like Rovering to Success where as a New comer may feel comfortable with the Rover Scouting Book.

Key feature of Rovering to Success :-
Originally subtitled "A Book of Life-Sport for Young Men", was changed to "A Guide for Young Manhood" in later editions.

Rovering to Success is rather different from Baden-Powell's earlier work. It is laying out a philosophy for living in the adult world, rather than an instructional handbook.

It is written in the style of advice from a father or a wise uncle.
In common with his other two handbooks, it has a theme, this time taken from a 19th-century popular song; "Never sit down with a tear or a frown, but paddle your own canoe" which had originally been written in 1850 by the American poet Sarah T. Bolton.
The first chapter is entitled How to be happy though rich – or poor is an overview of Baden-Powell's ideas for leading a happy and fulfilled life, enlivened with anecdotes from his military career and quotes from personalities as diverse as Abraham Lincoln, Mark Twain and Tennyson.

FIVE ROCKS

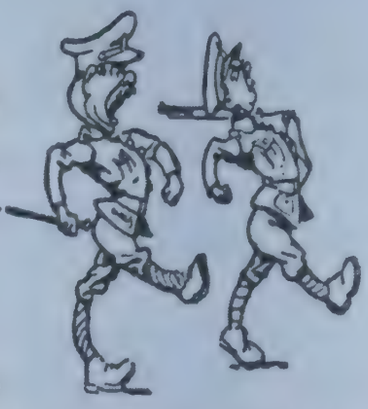
The next five chapters are described as "Rocks you are likely to bump on" (while paddling your own canoe). They are:

I. "Horses" which deals with gambling,
The dark side of this Rock is the leafing and betting at races and foot ball matches, and prize fighting.
The bright side is the active enjoyment of true sport and hobbies and earning your

own living.

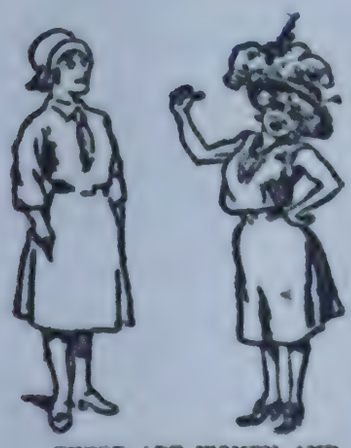
II. "Wine" on the perils of alcohol abuse,

The dark side of this Rock is the temptation to ruin one's real happiness through self indulgence.



The bright side of the fact that through overcoming desire you can gain strength of character and higher enjoyment of life.

III. "Women", which includes some very basic sex education which was considered ground-breaking at the time, but includes Victorian ideas of racial purity and abstinence.



THERE ARE WOMEN AND WOMEN.

The dark side of the Rock is the temptation to forget reverence due to women.

The bright side is the safe guarding oneself against temptation through the cultivation of chivalry and manly protecting strength.

IV. "Cuckoos and Humbugs"
which warns against political extremism but encourages political public service,
The dark side of this Rock is the danger of being sucked in by cuckoos and humbugs or extremists.

The bright side is the development of self education and service for the community which counteract the life of cuckooism.

V. "Irreligion", in which B-P contends that understanding of God can be found through nature study and helping others, and includes a quote from The Quran.
The dark side of this Rock is the danger of atheism and irreligion.

The bright side is its realization of God and service to Brother Men. To this the study of Nature is a direct help.

The last chapter of the book, Rovering – the Aim of the Rover Brotherhood, explains the purpose and structure of Rover Scouting and gives a wide range of suggestions for activities and service projects that Rovers could undertake.

The book finishes with the last two verses (switched in order) of "The Call of the Wild" from "Songs of a Sourdough" by Robert W. Service, and the message; "Happiness is yours if only you paddle your canoe aright. With all my heart I wish you success, and the Scouts' wish – GOOD CAMPING!"

He shows that by wrong use, good things become bad things, and healthy pleasure may develop the harmful self-indulgence.

He draws a distinction between true health giving sports and other things, he points out that character renders prohibition unnecessary, that a sense of chivalry will solve one of the greatest dangers with which young man is faced, and that religion is reverence for the wonders of the Universe.
In short the author expresses himself freely and frankly as the old fellow to a lot of young fellows whose welfare he had at his heart. B.P. advises we should play the game in the spirit of game to make ourselves

happy. Difficulties are the salt of life and we should not think too seriously.

Dear Rovers, you must have the knowledge of both the books i.e. Scouting for Boys and Rovering to Success so that you can easily do the Brotherhood of Open Air and become Healthy, Happy and Helpful Citizens of the Country.

The Bharat Scouts & Guides

VISION STATEMENT

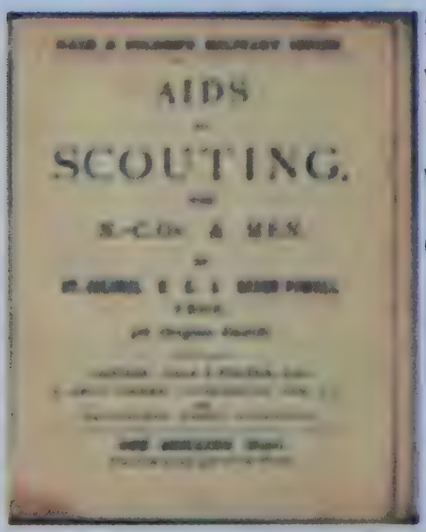
By 2024, The Bharat Scouts & Guides will be a globally visible, consistently growing, self-reliant premium youth movement that is gender balanced, vibrant and responsive to trends.

Providing young people with value-based, attractive and challenging youth programme, through competent leaders, effective communication, optimum use of technology and efficient management.

History of the Movement

Birth of Scouting

History of Scouting commences with a British Army Officer, Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell. It is not merely one act or initiative of Baden-Powell that led to formation of Scouting but a number of events, prevailing conditions in England at that point of time, and influences which attracted the attention of Baden-Powell to draw up a plan to be of service to society, particularly the young boys.



We shall explore them one by one. These influences are not presented in a sequential order.

Influence 1: While stationed in Lucknow, India as an Army Officer in 1876, Baden-Powell (B.-P.) found that his men did not know basic first aid or outdoor survival skills. They were not able to follow a trail, tell directions, read danger signs, or find food and water. Hoping to teach his men resourcefulness, adaptability and the leadership qualities demanded by frontier conditions, in 1896, Baden-Powell began to write a small military handbook Aids to Scouting.

Influence 2: In 1896 a rebellion broke out in Matabeleland, or Rhodesia as we now call it. On 19th May 1896 B.-P. arrived at Cape Town on a new assignment which he afterwards called "the best

adventure of my life".

He was the Chief of Staff of Sir Frederick Carrington in the operations against the rebelling tribes of Rhodesia's Matabeleland. On 11th April , 1900 the Boers bombarded Mafeking for four hours. On 16th May, an advance party of the relieving force rode into Mafeking. Amongst them was Major Baden-Powell. Baden-Powell became world famous during this South African Boer War. He held the small town of Mafeking during a 217-day siege. The relief was hailed with delight throughout the Empire. As soon as the news of the Relief was brought to Queen Victoria, she had the following telegram sent to B.-P.:

'I and my whole Empire greatly rejoice at the relief of Mafeking after the splendid defence made by you through all these months. I heartily congratulate you and all under you, military and civil, British and native, for the heroism and devotion you have shown.'

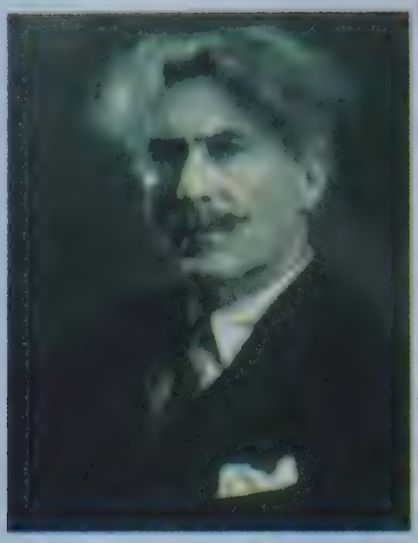
Influence 3: The boys of Mafeking from nine years up were organized into the Mafeking Cadet Corps, which was eventually recognized as an official part of the Mafeking defences. They took over all manner of duties such as message-carrying, orderly work in the field kitchens, anything that could free a trained man for combat duties. B.-P. had noticed how useful these boys were and how they responded to responsibility being put on them. The courage and resourcefulness shown by the boys in the corps of messengers at Mafeking made a lasting

impression on him.

Influence 4: When B.-P. returned to London as a national hero, he was promoted to Lieutenant General. In England, he found that his little handbook written for soldiers was being used to teach observation and woodcraft to members of Boys' clubs and Boys' Brigade. It had captured the imagination of English boys and was widely read. B.-P. felt the need to rewrite the book especially for boys.

Influence 5: On 30th April 1904, Baden-Powell inspected the Annual Drill Inspection and Review of the Boys' Brigade on the occasion of the organization's coming-of-age. The Drill Inspection and Review was an impressive affair, with seven thousand youngsters performing before eleven thousand 'ticket-holder onlookers'. As the boys marched off the field, Baden-Powell turned to congratulate the Boys' Brigade founder William Alexander Smith. He also added that the Brigade, to his way of thinking, should have many more members than it had-and would have ten times the number with more variety and attraction in the training.

Without a moment's hesitation, Smith agreed and instantly challenged Baden-Powell to develop a programme that would provide that added 'variety and attraction'. He specifically suggested that it might be done through a boys' version of B.P.'s small book, “Aids to Scouting”.



Influence 6: At the end of July 1906, Baden- Powell received a small book by mail titled: The Birch-bark Roll of the Woodcraft Indians written by Ernest Thompson Seton, a British citizen living in the United States. He was very much impressed with the content of the book. On 30 October, the 46-year-old naturalist-writer and the 49-year-old general lunched together. The day after their meeting, Baden-Powell sent Seton his Aids to Scouting and a copy of the material he had prepared earlier that year regarding his ideas on 'Scouting for Boys'. Seton secured B.-P's promise of assistance in revising the Camp craft section of The Birch-bark Roll for the sixth printing and Baden-Powell got Seton's permission to use some of the games of the Woodcraft Indians in his programme.

Influence 7: A report of conditions in the British capital, just published after exhaustive study, revealed the shocking fact that 30% of the population of London -a city that prided itself on being the richest in the world -were suffering from malnutrition. Another report showed that of more than two million school boys, only about a quarter of a million were under any kind of 'good' influence after school hours. Poverty, squalor, overcrowding, marginalization, exploitation, crime, etc., were prevalent in the poor areas of London. This bothered many especially Baden-Powell who returned to London in 1903 after spending several years abroad as part of his military career. He could not believe that nearly a third of London's population was undernourished.

He was shocked with the fact that alcoholism, vandalism and crime rate were becoming increasingly rampant.

B.-P. termed these as “failings”. He believed that such “failings” sap the very foundation of society, thus placing it in danger and compromising its future. Such harsh realities prompted B.-P. to offer something concrete to such dehumanizing situation and particularly to the young boys of the country.

B.-P. believed that it was necessary to “develop character” to tackle such problems. The educational institutions failed to do this - they merely transmitted knowledge. He basically believed that “education aims to draw out and develop from the inside 'the good', to the exclusion of the bad”. He therefore proposed a twin plan - a purpose - to improve society by improving the individuals of which it is composed, and a method intended to “draw out” rather than “impress upon”. Baden-Powell determined to give his Boy Scouts scheme, a thorough test before he developed the final details. Since one of its main characteristics was to be adventuring outdoors the only way of doing this testing was by camping with a group of boys. This, in itself, was a revolutionary idea at that time. Hitherto, camping had been reserved almost exclusively for the military at home and abroad, and for explorers and sportsmen overseas. Now, for the first time, it would be made generally available to British boys on their home ground.

The result crystallised in the form of an experimental camp in Brownsea Island, in Poole Harbour, Dorset, England in August 1907 organised by Baden-Powell. He wanted to see how far his scheme would interest boys of different upbringing and education and therefore recruited his 20 campers from various walks of English life.

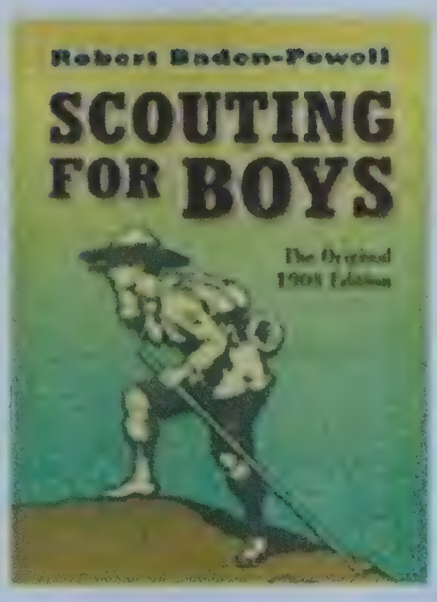
Some were from large public schools, others from the slums, shops or farms. To the boys, the Brownsea camp became a thrilling adventure. They were having fun and excitement. They were not aware of the significance of what was happening - that their working and playing together would eventually result in millions of other boys sharing in the same game.

To them, everything was a new and something to be treasured; the experience of camping in itself, the friendships they made in their patrols and the scout-craft skills they learned. They were organized into patrols. They played games, took hikes, cooked without utensils, learned stalking and pioneering skills. In the evenings, around the magic of a campfire, they were spellbound by B.-P.'s stories of his army adventures. Scouting had begun in earnest and was destined to spread around the world.

B.-P. himself considered the camp a success. It had shown him the soundness of his patrol system. It had demonstrated the appeal of camping and outdoor activities to boys of ali classes. It had established that the most effective way of learning scout craft was through practices and games. It had proved that, when put 'on their honour,' boys would do their very best.

Within a few days of his return B.-P. began to receive letters from the boys and their parents. The boys

expressed themselves enthusiastically about the marvellous time they had experienced. The reactions of the parents were of the greatest importance to Baden- Powell. They had trusted their boys to his care for an experiment. The parents felt that their boys had not only picked up useful knowledge but had become more resourceful and more independent.



After the Brownsea camp, B.-P. rewrote his earlier handbook and called it Scouting for Boys. He incorporated many ideas from two American programmes for boys: The Woodcraft Indians, and The Sons of Daniel Boone. Scouting for Boys was first published as a six - part series of magazine articles. People liked the series so well that it was published as a book in 1908.

Spurred by Baden-Powell's enthusiasm and personal magnetism, Boy Scout patrols started to appear in each of communities in which the General had stopped on his countrywide tour to describe his Boy Scouts scheme. By the time the sixth and final part of the book made its appearance at the end of March, Boy Scouting had swept like a tidal wave across the length and breadth of the United Kingdom.

The general doubt that is likely to arise is as to when exactly scouting was born. The conduct of the first experimental camp by Baden- Powell at Brownsea Island in 1907 is considered to be the birth of Scouting.

Growth of the Movement

Scouting spread throughout England and began spreading to other countries. The first recognized overseas unit was chartered in Gibraltar in 1908, followed quickly by a unit in Malta. Canada became the first overseas dominion with a sanctioned Boy Scout program, followed by Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Chile was the first country outside the British dominions to have a recognized Scouting program. Scouting came to India in the year 1909. By 1910, Argentina, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Malaya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States had Boy Scouts.

The success of "Scouting for Boys" produced a Movement that quickly - automatically it seemed - adopted the name of the Boy Scouts and necessitated the establishment of an office to administer it. By 1909 the Movement had taken firm root. "Scouting for Boys" had been translated into five languages.

Birth of Guiding

1909 is the memorable year in the history of Scouting to have the first gathering of Scouts at Crystal Palace, London. Over 11,000 Scouts in uniform who attended the rally proved their willingness to play the game of Scouting.

Along with these 11000 Scouts, there were a handful of girls who too wanted to join the game.

It was a surprise for Baden Powell to see girls at the rally, wearing uniforms like Boy Scouts. When he asked them " Who are you?" they replied, ***'We are Girl Scouts!"*** They said they too wanted very much to be in the game like their brothers.

He tried to persuade the girls to give up the idea, but he found enthusiasm in those young girls and determination to follow their brothers. So he separated the girl section of the Movement into a new section and put his sister Agnes Baden-Powell in charge to look after it, calling the branch as Girl Guides. Thus was born the Movement for girls. After B.-P.'s marriage, his wife Olave St. Clair Soames (fondly known as Lady Baden-Powell) was a great source of strength to B.P., in promoting Scouting and Guiding around the world. Both of them undertook several world tours to

highlight Scouting and Guiding. After B.P's death on 8th January 1941 in Nyeri, Lady Baden-Powell continued her good work until her death in 1977.

The coming of the First World War in 1914 could have brought about the collapse of the Movement, but the training provided through the patrol system proved its worth. Patrol leaders took over when adult leaders volunteered for active service. Scouts contributed to the war effort in many ways; most notable perhaps were the Sea Scouts who took the place of regular coast-guardsmen, thus freeing them for service afloat.

The first World Jamboree took place in 1920, in Olympia, London with 8,000 participants, and proved that young people of many nations could come together to share common interests and ideals. B.P. was proclaimed as the Chief Scout of the world at this Jamboree. During the Jamboree the first International Scout Conference was held with 33 National Scout Organizations represented. The Boy Scouts International Bureau was founded in London in 1920.

As the Movement grew, expanded and spread to various countries around the world, the need was felt to form a world body and it resulted in the formation of World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) as well as the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS).

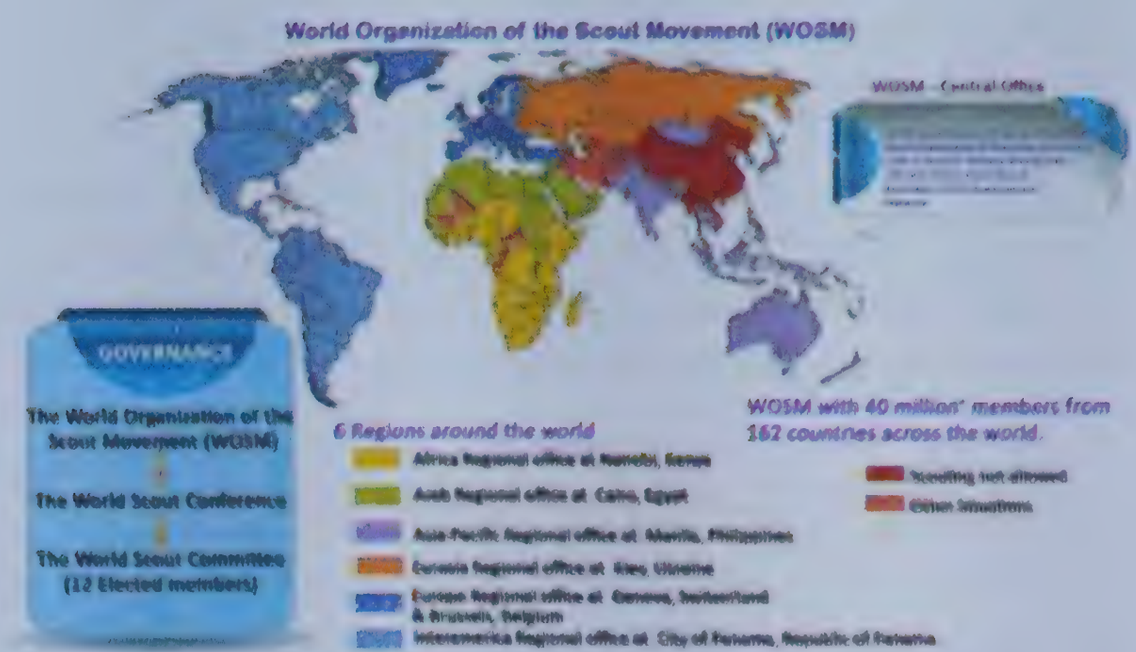
WOSM is functioning from six regional offices: Africa, Arab, Asia Pacific, Eurasia, Europe and Western

Hemisphere.

WAGGGS has five regions i.e.
Africa, Arab, Asia Pacific, Europe and Western Hemisphere.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides is one of the founder members of the Asia Pacific Region.

In the 1990's Scouting has been reborn in every country where it existed prior to World War II, and it has started throughout the newly independent countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (formerly the USSR). At present there are more than 40 million Scouts, young people and adults, male and female, in 216 countries and territories. There are more than 10 million girls and young women in 150 countries.


World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM)
WOSM with 40 million* members from 162 countries across the world.
6 Regions around the world

Scouting and Guiding in India

Though Scouting came to India in 1909, membership was open to only European and Anglo Indian boys. In 1916, Dr. Annie Besant, established the Indian Boy Scout Association, in Madras(Chennai) and in 1917 Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru assisted by Sri Ram Bajpai established the Seva Samiti Scout Association in Allahabad. In 1938, the Seva Samiti Scout Association and newly formed Indian National Scout Association merged and formed the Hindustan Scout Association.

On 7th November 1950, the Boy Scout Association in India and the Hindustan Scout Association merged under the name of The Bharat Scouts and Guides. The Girl Guide Association of India merged with the Bharat Scouts and Guides on 15th August 1951.

Though the Scout wing and Guide wing are working together under the banner of The Bharat Scouts and Guides, the Scout wing is affiliated to WOSM and the Guide wing is affiliated to WAGGGS.

HISTORY OF ROVERING

World level

Scouting started in 1907 with what is now known as the Scout section, which was followed by the establishment of the Cub Scout section (Cub Scouts) in 1916. During World War I, the need for a Scouting Programme for young adults arose, leading to the

formation of the Rover Scout section in 1918.

The term **"Rover Scouts"** was first mentioned by Baden-Powell in The Boy Scouts Head Quarters Gazette in August 1918 and the scheme was fully established by November 1919. He wrote a handbook for the new scheme, which was published in 1922 under the famously known **'Rovering to Success'.** It contained his philosophy for a happy adult life as well as ideas for activities that Rover Scouts could organise for themselves

AUG 01, 1918

The term **"Rover Scouts"** was first mentioned by Sir Robert Baden-Powell in The Boy Scouts Headquarters Gazette in August 1918, and the scheme was fully established by November 1919.

JUNE 01, 1922 - Rovering to Success

Rovering to Success is a life-guide book for Rovers written and illustrated by Robert Baden-Powell and published in two editions since June 1922. Rovering to Success sets out a philosophy for living in the adult world rather than being an instructional handbook. It is written in the style of advice from a father or of a wise uncle.

SEP 01, 1931

The 1st World Rover Moot was held in the year 1931at Kandersteg, Switzerland. and thereafter held almost every four years until 1961.

Indian Rovering

In India, Rovering was started in Mizoram in the year 1933.

The first All India Rover Camp was held at State

Traning Centre, Nizamuddin, Delhi on 28th July 1959. The first Service camp for Rovers was held in the 3rd National Jamboree held at Bangalore from 26th to 31st Dec. 1960.

A National Seminar for Rovers and Rangers was held in Delhi from 27 to 30 Sept. 1964 in which age limit for Rovers and Rangers was fixed i.e. 18 to 24 years

The first Conference of the Rover and Ranger Leaders was held at Western Railway Zonal Training School, Udaipur from 29th to 31st March 1967. It was inaugurated by His Highness Maharaja Bhagwat Singhji of Udaipur on 29th March. 74 Rover Leaders and 20 Ranger Leaders representing 16 states attended the Conference. Mr. G. R. Padolina, Executive Commissioner Far East Region, Boy Scout World Bureau and Mrs. C. Cameron, Chairman Constitution Sub-Committee of the WAGGGS participated in the Conference. Former National Organising Commissioner Shri D. P. Joshi acted as Secretary to the Conference.

The Gandhi Centenary Regional Rover/Ranger Samagam was held at National Training Centre Pachmarhi from 29th December 1969 to 6th January 1970. It was recognised by WAGGGS and Boy Scout World Bureau. 289 Rovers and 63 Rangers from 17 State Associations attended the Samagam. The theme was 'Peace through Friendship'. Prominent persons like Shri Jai Prakash Narain, Salvador Fernandes, Sheela Ghori, Narsimachari, S. Tripathi (Rajasthan) Field Marshall Manekshaw, Shri R. P. Kathuria and Smt. S. S. Sachdev visited the Samagam and addressed the Scout and Guide Leaders.

The Rajasthan State, Bharat Scouts and Guides

started an agricultural project in Pisanganj, Ajmer. Some financial assistance was received from the Govt. of India. A camp was organised at Hatoondi in November, 1971. 28 young farmers were trained for 10 days in both agricultural techniques and Grameen Rovering. Shri Ganeshi Ram SOC Rajasthan State Bharat Scouts and Guides was in-charge of this project.

First President Rover/Ranger Award Rally was held at Nizamuddin in 1971.

A Farm Project was started at the National Training Centre in the vicinity of Pachmarhi to train young farmers, in modern methods and techniques of agriculture. An Agricultural Assistant, who was also an experienced Scouter, was appointed as incharge of the farm. The farmers who came for the training were also trained in Rovering. A tube well was sunk which gave 2500 gallons of water per hour. The Agricultural Assistant toured nearby villages to enthuse young farmers and to enroll them as Grameen Rovers. The first course of the Project was held at National Training Centre, Pachmarhi from June 2 to 10, 1972. Seventeen young men participated. Shri R. S. Dhiman National Training Commissioner (Scouts) conducted the course.

During 12th National Jamboree at Bhopal, National Year of Rover/Ranger closing ceremony was done.

His Excellency the Vice President of India Mr. K.R. Narayanan, consented the proposal of the Bharat Scouts and Guides to institute Upa-Rashtrapati Award to be given to the Rover/Ranger units for community development oriented programmes for one year on the lines of the Prime Minister Shield Competition. Its launching took place at the Vice

President's Residence (No. 6, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi) on October 2, 1994.

The B.P. book Rovering to Success was printed in India in 1990 and the first revised Indian Edition in 2002.

The following trekking programmes were undertaken by the Rovers & Rangers of Bharat Scouts and Guides for the first time in 1999-2000:

(i) Himalayan Trekking to Hemkund : 116 Rovers and Rangers from 18 states started from Raiwala and went upto Hemkund, Valley of Flowers (1500ft.above sea level). They enjoyed the natural scenic beauty, flora & fauna on the way.

(ii) Coastal Trekking : 130 Scouts and Guides from 14 States participated the six day trekking programme (10-15 October, 1999) commencing from Southern Railway Training Centre, Mandapam.

(iii) Desert Trekking : 59 Rovers and 19 Rangers with their leaders participated in this event. Starting from Jaisalmer, Rajasthan, they hiked for about 15 kms. a day. On their way, they campaigned for community development projects such as literacy, AIDS Awareness etc.

2018 is celebrating as Centenary year of Rovering world wide. The BSG is also planning to make this celebrations memorable one for the youth.

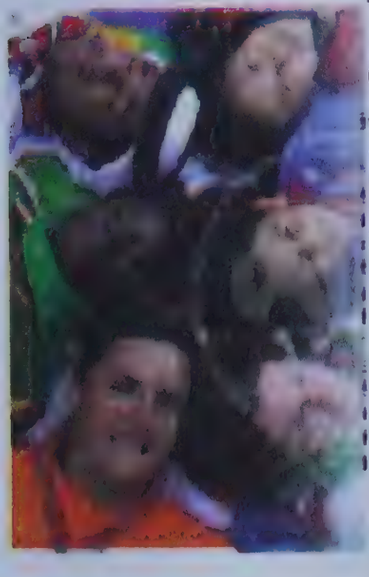
Our Fundamentals

Definition

"The Bharat Scouts and Guides is a voluntary, non-political, educational Movement for young people, open to all without distinction of origin, race or creed, in accordance with the purpose, principles and methods conceived by the Founder Lord Baden-Powell in 1907."

(The voluntary character of Scouting/Guiding emphasises the fact that members adhere to it by their own free will and because they accept the fundamentals of the Movement.)

Purpose



The purpose of the Movement is to contribute to the development of young people in achieving their full physical, intellectual, emotional, social and spiritual potentials as individuals, as responsible citizens and as members of the local, National and International communities.

It is also important to point out that the concept of responsible citizenship, which is one of the fundamental goals of Scouting/Guiding, must be understood in a broad context.

Thus, a person is, first and foremost, an individual.

This individual is integrated into his community, which is part of a wider political structure (district, province, state, etc.,) the total expression of which is the sovereign state or country. A responsible citizen must be aware of his rights and obligations in relation to the various communities to which he belongs.

Principles

The principles are the fundamental laws and beliefs which must be observed when achieving the purpose. They represent a code of conduct which characterises all members of the Movement.

Scouting/Guiding is based upon three broad principles which represent its fundamental laws and beliefs.

They are referred to as:

- "Duty to God"
- "Duty to others and
- "Duty to self".

Duty to God: Adherence to spiritual principles, loyalty to the religion that expresses them and acceptance of the duties resulting there from.

Duty to Others: Loyalty to one's country in harmony of local, National and International peace, understanding, and co-operation.

This amounts to participation in the development of society with recognition and respect for the dignity of one's fellowmen and for the integrity of the natural world.

Our patriotism should be of the wider, nobler kind which recognises justice and reasonableness in the

claims of others and which leads our country into comradeship with the other nations of the world.

The first step to this end is to develop peace and goodwill within our own borders, by training our youth of both sexes to its practice as their habit of life; so that the jealousies of town against town, class against class and sect against sect no longer exist; and then to extend this good feeling beyond our frontiers towards our neighbours...."

Duty to Self: Responsibility for the development of oneself.

A person should assume responsibility for the development of his own capacities. This is fully in harmony with the educational purpose of the Scout Movement, whose aim is to assist the young person in the full development of potentials - a process which has been called the "unfolding" of the personality. In this respect, the role of the Promise and Law is a fundamental one.

The Method

The Scout Method is a system of progressive self-education through:

- Promise and Law
- Learning by Doing
- Membership of small groups under adult leadership involving progressive discovery and acceptance of responsibility and training towards self-government directed towards the development of character, and the acquisition of

competence, self-reliance, dependability and capacities to co-operate and to lead.

- Progressive and stimulating programmes of various activities based on the interests of the participants including games, useful skills and services to the community taking place largely in an outdoor setting in contact with nature.

Advancement Schemes of Scout/Guide & Rover/Ranger
Rover / Ranger Aspirant
Advancement of Rover / Ranger
Scout / Guide Aspirant
Advancement of Scout / Guide

Holistic Knowledge of the Movement

Scouting complements the school and the family, filling needs not met by either. Scouting develops self-knowledge and the need to explore, to discover, and to want to know. Scout discovers the world beyond the classroom, tapping the skills of others to learn and to become individuals with all round development. Scouting helps young persons acquire plenty of life skills and enables them to be useful citizens. Scouting is all about building confidence and self-esteem, learning important life skills and leadership skills, team building, outdoor adventure, education, and fun to empower the youth! Scouts learn how to make good choices and to take responsibility for their actions so that they are prepared for their adult life as independent persons.

Mission Statement of WOSM

The mission of Scouting is to contribute to the education of young people through a value system based on the Scout Promise and Law, to help build a better world where people are self-fulfilled as individuals and play a constructive role in society

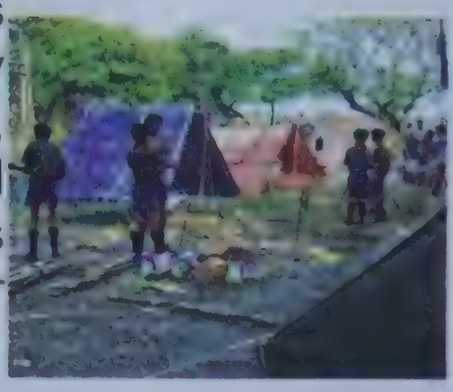
Mission Statement of WAGGGS

To enable girls and young women to develop their fullest potential as responsible citizens of the world.

Scope for Personal Growth and Development

Through participation in outdoor activities like camps and hikes, Scouts and Guides not only learn to be independent but also in the process acquire skills in leadership and effective team work. They acquire skills in pioneering, first aid, cooking, estimation, mapping, signalling, observation etc. By participating in a wide variety of adventure programmes such as rock climbing, rafting, para sailing etc., they not only have fun but also learn to strengthen their guts.

With several opportunities provided to serve the community at large by the Scout Movement, the Scouts and Guides get trained to be responsible citizens. This inspires young people to do their best and to always be prepared.



Task for You:

Prepare posters on:

- The Mission of Scouting
- How Scouting enables the Scouts acquire plenty of life skills.
- Types of community service rendered by Scouts in other States as well as other countries.

Display these posters in your Rover Den .
Keep renewing them from time to time.

- Participate in several outdoor activities in the form of camps, hikes, visits so as to create opportunities for exposure to open air life, learn several skills in camp craft, pioneering, etc., and also to experience working together in a Patrol.

Scout Promise and Law

1. The Scout Promise

Every member of the Movement makes the Promise voluntarily and this serves as a moral binding force. When young people freely choose to make a promise, it adds a strong sense of personal responsibility.

At the time of investiture every Scout or Rover has to make the Promise as follows:

On my honour, I promise that I will do my best.

- **To do my duty to God and my Country**
- **To help other people and**
- **To obey the Scout Law**

Notice the words B.-P. included in the Promise: "On my honour." He considered one of the Scouter's most important tasks was to develop a sense of honour in each individual. On it, B.-P. said, "the whole of the Scout's or Rover's future behaviour and discipline hangs." You can develop this basic virtue by treating each Scout or Rover as a responsible person you can trust. When Scouts or Rover recognize this, they will reciprocate your trust.

Scouts have a wide range of abilities: some have more, some less. B.P. recognized this and built it deliberately into the Scout Promise, no matter how difficult the task, both you and the Scout or Rover would be satisfied if each could truthfully say, "I will do my best."

Duty to God is a fundamental obligation of every Scout or Rover . Whatever their faith, we expect and encourage Scouts or Rover to fulfil their religious duties.

As the Scout or Rover grows older in Scouting, interpretation of the Promise will mature.

The Rover Law

1. A Scout is trustworthy
2. A Scout is loyal.
3. A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout
4. A Scout is courteous.
5. A Scout is a friend to animals and loves nature.
6. A Scout is disciplined and helps protect public property.
7. A Scout is courageous.
8. A Rover is thrifty.
9. A Rover is pure in thought, word and deed.

Task for You:

- Display a colourful poster of the Rover Promise, Law and Motto prominently in your Unit den.

Rover Promise

- Periodically you need to have a personal dialogue with your colleague Rovers wherein you try to extract from them difficulties if any they face in keeping up the Promise, or whether they foresee any constraints in adhering to the

Promise.

- Write down on a piece of paper, in simple words as to what you presently understand the Promise. Preserve the answer sheets carefully, so that after a couple of years you can once again try this exercise with yourself and find the difference in the answers. By and large it would go to prove that your understanding of the Promise has grown a lot over the years as you

Task for You:

Scout Law

- Perform role plays or skits on all parts of Law.
- Visits to: Nature resorts, Zoo, Bird sanctuaries, Veterinary hospital/clinic, Pet care centres etc.
- Visit to: Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) and Blue Cross.
- Demonstrate acts of courtesy and if possible show photographs, pictures and video clippings.
- Organise service projects for cleaning up public buildings, places of worship etc., including their approach passages.

Scout Sign, Salute and Left Hand Shake

Scout Sign

The Scout sign identifies you as a Scout anywhere in the world. The sign is given at the time of Investiture and at the time of renewal of the Scout Promise.

The three upraised fingers stand for the three parts of the Scout Promise. The thumb and little finger together stand for the bond between all Scouts.

The Scout Sign is given by raising the right hand, in level with the shoulder, palm to front with three fingers stretched together and thumb closing on the little finger. Refer Camp fire yarn No.3 in Scouting for Boys.

Scout Salute

Scout Salute is an expression of mutual esteem and good-will. It is a mark of respect and good manners. It is the privilege and not a service act. It is an outward expression of the spirit of discipline and respect for the other. The manner of saluting indicates the standard of discipline and the state of training and the morale in the Unit. It is the privilege of the one

who sees first to salute first.

Salute is given by raising the right arm smartly to the level of the shoulder, palm to the front with the three fingers stretched together, the first touching the forehead, one inch above the right eyebrow and the thumb closing on the little finger and after that the arm, cutting to the front is quickly and smartly brought down curling the fingers. Normally all movements are done to the timing of four counts e.g., "one, two, three, four" counting mentally. "One" – Raise the arm and salute. "Two, three" - Pause. "Four" – Bring the arm down. The salute, as the sign, reminds members of the promise taken. The 3 fingers held upright represents the 3 fold Promise. Etiquette is to allow the other person to take the salute before bringing down the arm. Breaking off: On command a smart right turn, a side step and march off breaking the formation. (a continuous movement).

Left-Hand Shake:

Left-Hand Shake Greeting with a smile; shaking hands with left and saluting with the right is a specialty of the movement. Founder conceived left hand shake as a form of greeting the members of the movement. The idea originated from an incident in his military career in South Africa. When Col. Baden-Powell entered the capital city of the Ashanti tribe in 1896, he was received by one of the Chiefs, who while greeting him formally extended his left hand. B.-P. held out his right hand in return. But the chief said "No, in my country, the bravest of the brave shakes with left hand."

MOTTO

Be-Prepared: This means you are always in a state of readiness in mind and body to do your DUTY.

- **Be Prepared in Mind** by having disciplined yourself to be obedient to every order, and also by having thought out beforehand any accident or situation that might occur, so that you know the right thing to do at the right moment, and are willing to do it.

- **Be Prepared in Body** by making yourself strong and active and able to do the right thing at the right moment, and do it.

The Scout Motto "Be Prepared" denotes a way of life and an attitude of mind, which would enable you to get proficient in practical skills, help you face challenges in life and also to be in readiness to be of service to others. This can be achieved by being **physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight.** The Motto is also a reminder for you to be always in a state of readiness in mind and body to be able to do your duty and to help others even in times of unprecedented calamity.

The Motto of Rovering is SERVICE.

It means being a Rover, you must be prepared yourself in all respect to give your service to the society and the nation. You must be ready at any time to do your duty towards the organisation, society and the nation. The service is from your inner conscious, not by force.

Daily Good Turn

At the very heart of the Scout Movement is the friendly Good Turn. It might even be called the motive power of the Movement and because it is so essential to the boy/girl, to the organization, and to society in general. It is of great importance that we understand all that it really means as well as how to best stimulate its use and recognize its values.

A Good Turn is a volunteered kind act of good deed without expecting anything in return. Rovers must be encouraged to watch for things that need to be done, and then do them without being asked. More, Rovers must be trained and educated into the Good Turn Habit. They must be helped to see that doing a job which they are already supposed to do even cheerfully, ought not to be classed as doing a Good Turn.

As a real matter of fact it was an unselfish, fine spirited Good Turn by an unknown English boy which brought Scouting to America in the first place. The incident, now a cherished tradition in the annals of the Boy Scouts of America, ran as follows: William D. Boyce, the Chicago publisher, a matter-of-fact business man, had lost himself in the heart of a London fog, and in his bewilderment he looked here and there.

A street urchin, noticing his embarrassment, came up

and saluted Mr. Boyce and said, "May I be of service to you?" Mr. Boyce said, "If you can show me how to find such-and-such an address it will be a real service." This lad very smartly saluted and said, "Sir, follow me." He forthwith brought him to the place that Mr. Boyce desired.

Then Mr. Boyce, characteristically of the traveller, pulled his coin purse out and offered the boy a shilling. The boy promptly saluted and said, "Sir, I am a Scout. Scouts do not accept tips for courtesies. The man said, "What did you say?"

The Scout repeated, and then added, "Don't you know who the Scouts are?" He said, "No, I don't, but I would like to know." The boy said, "Follow me." Boyce pleaded for the opportunity to do his errand and then, as he tells the story himself, this lad was waiting for him outside and took him to the office of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, after which he brought back to America a trunk-load of printed matter. He went to Washington and with his good friend Mr. Livingstone, who subsequently was for 15 years the President of Boy Scouts of America, he incorporated the BSA under the laws of the District of Columbia. The Boy Scouts of America was incorporated in 1910, and in 1916 granted Federal Charter by Act of Congress.

Complying with the regulations and rules of the school and school grounds is doing one's duty, and not a Good Turn. On the other hand the Scout who watches for things that need to be done, and volunteers services to the captain, teacher or principal, has rendered a real Good Turn.

So you see the Good Turn habit has no end of avenues down which it may go. There is scarcely a day or an hour, an event or a situation where there is not an opportunity to do a Good Turn. The point is that Scouts must be trained to see these opportunities and to take real joy in making the most of the opportunity.

Rovers like to be useful; every community offers many opportunities to serve others. Rovers should learn what service opportunities are provided by community organizations and institutions. Encourage broad contact with government, business, social welfare, and service organizations through visits, inviting guests to meetings, and encouraging other colleagues to prepare projects or displays about community services.

Task for You:

✸ Do daily Good Turn and think what you can do more, better in that good turn and do it on next day.

UNIFORM

Uniform makes you feel that you are a member of our Movement and that you belong to a world-wide brotherhood of boys numbering millions. Wherever you go, if you wear the uniform, you will find Scout friends and it will make you feel comfortable and at ease.

Whenever and wherever you wear the uniform, it proclaims you as a person of character. Our Promise, Law and Motto, and all the ideals of our Movement are symbolised by the uniform. Hence be sure to wear the uniform with honour.

The uniform stands for preparedness. When an accident occurs in a street/road where a Scout walks in uniform, the public expects him to render assistance. Since the Scout is in uniform, he has better control over crowd management and he will be expected to transmit messages to the hospital,

relatives or in helping to transport the victim.

Uniform is also a symbol of democracy. In Scouting boys stand shoulder to shoulder, regardless of social background.

For details pertaining to the various items of the Scout uniform you need to refer to Chapter III item 10 of APRO Part II.

Task for You:

✸Make sure that every one of you is aware about the significance of your uniform. You must understand and feel the importance of Uniform.

✸Remember just as there is only one kind of uniform, there is also only one way of wearing it and that is the **CORRECT WAY.** Make sure you set an example by wearing complete and correct uniform.

FLAGS

People have used flags for over 4,000 years. A flag is a piece of coloured fabric or material that is used as a symbol, or for sending a signal. Some flags are used only for decoration. Usually, flags are messages from a person or a group of people.

Anyone can make any kind of flag for any occasion or reason. People use flags to give others information, such as, who they are. Long ago, knights carried flags into battle because it was hard to know who the knights were when they were dressed up and covered in armour ready for battle! Flags were important because they helped soldiers identify their friends from their enemies in battle.

Today every country has a flag. Likewise there are flags for Institutions, Clubs, Sports and Games, Religious groups, Political parties etc. National flags serve not only as a means of identity but also as a symbol for a country's history and ideals. Although flags originated from a simple concept, today they represent much more than mere signage.

Flags are an important part of the identity of a country. They are a symbolic representation of the country and its ideals. Flags aim to unite the people and act as an icon of the nation. The flags of countries are treated with respect.

Countries usually design their flag with certain colours or shapes to stand for specific meaning.

The National Flag of India

The National Flag of India has got immense importance. The national flag of free India was first adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 22 July 1947. It epitomizes its civilization and culture, heritage and freedom. The Indian national flag is a tricolor rectangular panel, made up of three rectangular panels of equal width. The colour of the top panel is saffron and of the bottom panel is green; the middle panel is white. In the centre there is the design of Ashoka Chakra in navy blue colour. Saffron colour denotes courage and sacrifice, white denotes purity, the path of truth to guide our conduct and the green denotes prosperity. Ashoka chakra in the centre of the panel with 24 spokes is the wheel of the law of Dharma; it denotes progress. The size of the flag is in the ratio of 3:2 (three parts long and two parts wide).The national flag shall be used only on such occasions and in such manner as in accordance with the rules framed by the Government.

Guidelines to be strictly followed with regard to our National Flag.

The National Flag

1. shall not be used for commercial purposes in violation of the Emblem and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950;
2. shall not be dipped in salute to any person or thing;
3. shall not be flown at half-mast except on

occasions on which the Flag is flown at half-mast on public buildings in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government;

4. shall not be used as a drapery in any form whatsoever, including private funerals;
5. shall not be used as a portion of costume or uniform of any description nor shall it be embroidered or printed upon cushions, handkerchiefs, napkins or any dress material;
6. shall not have any form of lettering put upon it;
7. shall not be used as a receptacle for receiving, delivering, holding or carrying anything: Provided that there shall be no objection to keeping flower petals inside the Flag before it is unfurled as part of celebrations on special occasions and on National Days like the Republic Day and the Independence Day;
8. shall not be used to cover a speaker's desk nor shall it be draped over a speaker's platform;
9. shall not be intentionally allowed to touch the ground or the floor or trail in water;
10. shall not be draped over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, train, boat or an aircraft;
11. shall not be used as a covering for a building
12. shall not be intentionally displayed with the "saffron" down; and
13. when used on occasions like unveiling of a statue, the Flag shall be displayed distinctly and separately and it shall not be used as a covering for the statue or monument;

A member of public, a private organization or an educational institution may hoist/display the National Flag on all days and occasions, ceremonial or otherwise. Consistent with the dignity and honour of the National Flag—

(i) whenever the National Flag is displayed, it should occupy the position of honour and should be

distinctly placed;

(ii) a damaged or dishevelled Flag should not be displayed;

(iii) the Flag should not be flown from a single masthead simultaneously with any other flag or flags;

(iv) the Flag should not be flown on any vehicle except in accordance with the provisions contained in Section IX of Part III of this Code;

(v) when the Flag is displayed on a speaker's platform, it should be flown on the speaker's right as he faces the audience or flat against the wall, above and behind the speaker;

(vi) when the Flag is displayed flat and horizontal on a wall, the saffron band should be upper most and when displayed vertically, the saffron band shall be on the right with reference to the Flag (i.e. left to the person facing the Flag);

(viii) no other flag or bunting should be placed higher than or above or side by side with the National Flag; nor should any object including flowers or garlands or emblem be placed on or above the Flag-mast from which the Flag is flown;

(ix) the Flag should not be used as a festoon, rosette or bunting or in any other manner for decoration;

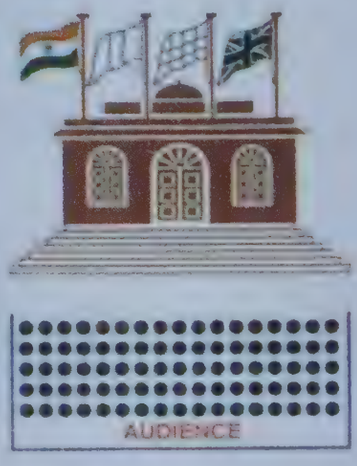
(x) the Flag made of paper may be waved by public on occasions of important national, cultural and sports events. However, such paper Flags should not be discarded or thrown on the ground after the event. As far as possible, it should be disposed off in private consistent with the dignity of the Flag;

(xi) where the Flag is displayed in open, it should, as far as possible, be flown from sunrise to sunset, irrespective of weather conditions;

(xii) the Flag should not be displayed or fastened in any manner as may damage it; and

(xiii) when the Flag is in a damaged or soiled condition, it shall be destroyed as a whole in private, preferably by burning or by any other method consistent with the dignity of the Flag.

When displayed in a straight line with flags of other countries, the National Flag shall be on the extreme right; i.e. if an observer were to stand in the centre of the row of the flags facing the audience, the National Flag should be to his extreme right. The position is illustrated in the diagram.



The Bharat Scouts and Guides Flag

The Bharat Scouts and Guides flag is deep sky blue in colour. The Emblem of the Bharat Scouts and Guides is FLEUR -DE-LIS superimposed by the TREFOIL with the Ashok Chakra in the Centre of the Trefoil. The FLEUR -DE-LIS symbolises the Scout Wing and TREFOIL symbolizes Guide Wing. Ashok Chakra symbolizes India and Horizontal band symbolizes World Brother/Sisterhood. The Emblem is in yellow colour and Ashoka chakra in blue colour.

The size of the Association flag is 180 cms in length and 120 cms in width. The size of the emblem is 45

cms x 30 cms.

The size of the Unit/Group flag is 120 cms in length and 80 cms in width. The name of the Unit/Group shall be written in yellow colour in a straight line below the emblem. The Bharat Scouts and Guides flag shall be dipped to the President of the Indian Republic. It may be dipped to the President or the Chief National Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides.

WORLD SCOUT FLAG

The World Scout Flag is purple in colour and consists of the World Scout Badge in white encircled by a white cord, the ends of which are tied with a reef knot, set on purple background. The size of the flag is in the ratio of 3:2. It was adopted in 1961, Lisbon World Conference

The three leaves represent the three-fold promise as originally laid down by the Founder. The vein pointing upward represents the compass needle pointing the way. The two stars represent the Promise and the Law and symbolized the knowledge and truth. The outer circle represents our worldwide Association.

WORLD GUIDE FLAG

The World Guide Flag consists of the golden trefoil on a bright blue background. It was adopted by the 6th

World Conference in 1930, following a suggestion of South Africa. The design was prepared by FROKH KARI AAS of Norway. At the 80th World community meeting held in March, 1991 it was agreed to adopt a new WORLD TREFOIL and WORLD FLAG.

The World Guide Flag consists of the Golden World Trefoil on the left upper corner on the bright blue field. The three leaves represent the three fold promise originally laid down by the Founder. The flame represents the love for humanity . The vein pointing upwards represents the compass needle pointing the way. The two stars represent the Promise and Law. The outer circle represents our worldwide association. The golden yellow Trefoil on a bright blue background represents the sun shining over the children of the world. A blaze of White on the lower right hand corner represents the peace that Girl Guides and Girl Scouts are striving to achieve. The white blaze is crowned by three golden squares symbolic of the three fold Promise. The size of the flag will be in the ratio 3 :2.

The World Scout or the World Guide flag may be used on appropriate occasions and when used they shall fly at lower level than the National Flag at its left at higher level than the Bharat Scouts and Guides flag at its right.

Task for You:
Attend flag ceremonies and observe how the flag is hosted and flown.

SONGS

National Anthem

The National Anthem of India is played or sung on various occasions. Instructions have been issued from time to time about the correct versions of the Anthem, the occasions on which these are to be played or sung, and about the need for paying respect to the anthem by observance of proper decorum on such occasions. The National Anthem was written by Shri. Rabindranath Tagore.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM - FULL AND SHORT VERSIONS

(1) The composition consisting of the words and music of the first stanza of the late poet Shri. Rabindranath Tagore's song known as "Jana Gana Mana" is the National Anthem of India. It reads as follows:

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Panjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
uchchala-jaladhi-taranga
Tava Subha name jage, tave subha asisa mage,
gahe tava jaya-gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Jaya he, Jaya he, Jaya he,
jaya jaya jaya jaya he.

जन–गण–मन–अधिनायक जय हे
भारत–भाग्य–विधाता
पंजाब–सिंध–गुजरात–मराठा
द्रविड़–उत्कल–बंग
विन्ध्य–हिमाचल–यमुना–गंगा
उच्छल–जलधि–तरंग
तव शुभ नामे जागे, जव शुभ आशिष मांगे
गाहे तव जय–गाथा
जन–गण–मंगल–दायक जय हे
भारत–भाग्य–विधाता
जय हे, जय हे, जय हे,
जय जय जय जय हे,

Bharat Scouts and Guides Prayer

The prayer is written by Shri. Veer Dev Veer of Haryana. The song is sung in 90 seconds.

DAYA KAR DAN BHAKTI KA HAMEIN PARAMATMA DENA
DAYA KARNA HAMARI ATMA MEIN SHUDDHATA DENA.
HAMARE DHYAN MEIN AAO PRABHU ANKHON MEIN BAS JAO
ANDHERE DIL MEIN AAKAR KE PARAM JYOTI JAGA DENA
BAHA DO PREM KI GANGA DILO ME PREM KA SAGAR
HAMEN AAPAS ME MILJULKAR PRABHU REHANA SIKHA DENA
HAMARA KARAM HO SEVA HAMARA DHARAM HO SEVA
SADA IMAAN HO SEVA WO SEVAK CHAR BANA DENA
VATAN KE VASTE JEENA, VATAN KE VASTE MARNA
VATAN PAR JAAN FIDA KARNA PRABHU HUM KO SIKHA DENA
DAYA KAR DAN BHAKTI KA HAMEIN PARAMATMA DENA
DAYA KARNA HAMARI ATMA MEIN SHUDDHATA DENA.

प्रार्थना

दया कर दान भक्ति का, हमें परमात्मा देना।
दया करना हमारी आत्मा में, शुद्धता देना।।
हमारे ध्यान में आओ, प्रभु आँखों में बस जाओ।
अंधेरे दिल में आकर के, परम ज्योति जगा देना।।
बहा दो प्रेम की गंगा, दिलों में प्रेम का सागर।
हमें आपस में मिल जुल कर प्रभु रहना सिखा देना।।
हमारा कर्म हो सेवा, हमारा धर्म हो सेवा।
सदा ईमान हो सेवा व सेवक चर बना देना।।
वतन के वास्ते जीना, वतन के वास्ते मरना।
वतन पर जाँ फिदा करना, प्रभु हमको सिखा देना।।
दया कर दान भक्ति का, हमें परमात्मा देना।
दया करना हमारी आत्मा में, शुद्धता देना।।

MEANING:

O God give us devoted feelings
Please be kind enough to give purity in our Soul.
Please come in our mind and God be in our eyes
Come in our heart and pave a way of enlightenment from darkness.
Let there be a flow of love like smooth flow of river Ganga & an ocean of love in our hearts.
Please Teach us O God to live together mutually.
Our doings be service, our religion be service
Always be Honest in our service and be follower of that service.
Let us live for the Nation and lets us die for the Nation.
Let us sacrifice our life. O God teach us.
O God give us kind devoted feelings.
Please be kind enough to give purity in our Soul. Oh God teach us.

Flag Song

The Flag Song is written by Shri. Daya Shanker Bhatt of Uttarakhand. The time to be taken to sing this flag song is 45 seconds.

Bharat Scout Guide Jhanda Uncha Sada Rahega
Uncha Sada rahega Jhanda Uncha sada rahega.
Neela Rang gagan sa vistrit Bhratru bhav phailata,
Tridal kamal nit teen pratigyaon ki yad dilata.
Aur chakra kahta hai pratipal aage kadam badhega.
Uncha Sada rahega Jhanda Uncha sada rahega
Bharat Scout Guide Jhanda Uncha Sada Rahega

झण्डा गीत

भारत स्काउट–गाइड झण्डा ऊँचा सदा रहेगा।
ऊँचा सदा रहेगा झण्डा ऊँचा सदा रहेगा।
नीला रंग गगन सा विस्तृत भ्रातृ–भाव फैलाता।
त्रिदल कमल नित तीन प्रतिज्ञाओं की याद दिलाता।
और चक्र कहता है प्रतिपल, आगे कदम बढ़ेगा।
ऊँचा सदा रहेगा झण्डा ऊँचा सदा रहेगा।
भारत स्काउट–गाइड झण्डा ऊँचा सदा रहेगा।।

MEANING:

The Bharat Scout and Guide Flag will always remain high,
The flag will remain high forever, It will always be high .
The Blue colour (of the Flag) is like wide sky, spreads brotherhood/ sisterhood fraternity, (all over the world)
The Trefoil always reminds the three fold promise.
And the wheel tells every moment, a step forward

(the movement),which is the sign of progress all 24 hours (always 24X7).

The flag will remain high forever, It will always be high.

Task for You:

✦Get a CD on prayer and flag song, brought out by the Bharat Scouts and Guides, National Headquarters and learn how to sing as per the required timing.

Outing

Rovering is a Brotherhood of open air. Hence you should try to go for outing as you can and enjoy the life in open air to develop your own potentials.

Be able to interpret the Promise and Law as per Rover point of view.

The Law and Promise for the Scouts and Rovers are the same, however Rovers being grown up and responsible people who can understand the pros and cons of their action as an individual should be aware of their responsibilities to the family, friends, community and the National at large. The scout law should be interpreted to the extent of their duties towards themselves and their communities at large.

1. A Scout is Trustworthy – As a Rover no temptation however great or wherever secrets will persuade Rovers to do a dishonest or a shady action, however small. They should not go back on a promise once made.

"A Rover Scout's word is as good as bond"
"The truth and nothing but the truth for the Rover scout"

2. A Scout is Loyal – You should inculcate the knowledge that as a good citizen you are one in a Team "playing the game" honestly for the good of whole. They can be relied upon to the best for others. The Rovers must stick to their fellow Rovers, their friends, family members and do the best for them-even though they may not always quite come up to what a Rover would like of them. A Rover should also

be loyal to himself by not lowering his self respect, by playing the game meanly, and will not let another person down.

3. A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout - You should see that other fellow being with yourself disregarding whatever the differences of opinion, the caste, creed or country. They should not be a snob, i.e. he should not to looked down upon because he is poor, or who is poor and resents another because he is rich.
" All the world a brotherhood"

4. A Scout is courteous - You are expected to be polite and considerate to women, old people, differently abled and children. Do not expect or accept any reward for being helpful or courteous. Your behaviour should attract others to be with them.

5. A Scout is a friend to animals and loves nature – You all know that in scouting, we believe and have faith in God which should make you respect God's creation – nature and animals. You should take care of animals, birds and try to save them from danger and enemies. You should not kill any animal unnecessarily, unless it is endangering one's life.
"A Rover Scout has to be big hearted"

6. A Scout is disciplined and helps protect public property – Rovers to be disciplined and to obey the order because it is their duty.
Public property is meant for the benefit of all in general and any loss to it will be loss to all of us and particularly to the country. You should develop a sense of belonging in yourself to protect the public property and prevent any damage to it and become a role model to others. You should participate in service project in the Fairs, Public Places and monuments etc

which will develop discipline and helping the country.

7. A Scout is Courageous - You should develop the habit of facing hardships. You have to be ready to face any situation that comes not only in scouting life but in general life as well. You go on whistling and smiling. You should be always ready to take considerable risk for others. You should not use any foul or bad language even provoked. If you develop confidence to be courageous, automatically you will be able to manage the situation.

8. A Scout is Thrifty – You develop the habit of saving. Be it money, time, materials etc. You should see that they do not become burden on anybody. Being a Rover, you must understand the cost of everything giving loss to us for over use or wasted and understand how to do the work with minimum requirements. Thrifty is not only in money and material, but also in time. Do not waste time. Time once lost, cannot be re-gained.

9. A Scout is pure in thought word and deed –You also not only to be clean minded but clean – willed. Develop to control against any temperament like sexual tendency, showing resentment against elders, bullying youngsters etc. Become an example to others by being pure and a person of integrity. When your thoughts are good, your words (talk) is good which leads to do good deeds.

"Watch your thoughts – for it become your words
Choose your words – for it becomes your actions
Check your actions – for it becomes your habits
Redeem your habits – for it becomes your character
Change your character – for it becomes your destiny"

Dear Rovers, your Rover Scout Leader will test you for all the above subjects and after completion of test successfully in all the subjects, you have to undergo VIGIL and thereafter, you will be invested as a Rover.

Rover Investiture Ceremony

Before the demonstration starts the instructor should inform the participants that B.P. has professed a self examination process to each individual Rover before coming for Investiture which people also call it as "VIGIL"

Self-examination is not a part of Investiture but a condition to be fulfilled before Investiture. VIGIL- a self examination by a Rover

VIGIL

It is not a ceremony or function but it has a very good impact on a young boy prior to be invested as a Rover This is a part of B.P.'s original thinking. It is not a ceremony and should not be treated as such. It is an invitation to a young man to find out from him whether he is fit to become a Rover. It must be a voluntary act carried out on the advice of the sponsors. Thus it is an opportunity for quiet meditation offered to an Aspirant. No other single feature of Rovering can be compared with self-examination in significance. The condition, place, time etc., should be according to the wishes of the Aspirant. The following is the original text of self examination as professed by B.P.:

As one grows older, time passes more and more quickly comparatively speaking, life only lasts for a short time and is soon away.

1. Am I making the best use of the life that God has given me?

2. Am I frittering away, in doing nothing that counts – that is wasting it?

3. Am I working at things that are not doing good to anybody?

4. Am I asking too much for my own enjoyment or money- making or promotion without trying to help other people?

5. Whom have I injured or hurt in my life? Is there any one else I can help?

The Rover Scout Branch of the Scout Movement is described as a "Brotherhood of Service." So if we join it we shall get the opportunity of training for and of doing service in many ways that would not have been opened to us otherwise.

1. Am I joining the Rover Scout Branch only for the fun I can get out of it?

2. Am I determined to put real self–sacrificing Service into it?

3. What do I mean by Service?

4. Do I really think for others, rather than for myself, in my plans or undertakings?

5. What kind of service am I best fitted to do – at home, at work, and in my spare time?

Service is not for spare time only. Service should be an attitude of life, which will find outlets for its practical expression at all times.

We get no pay or reward for doing service, but that makes us free men in doing it. We are not working for an employer, but for God and our conscience. This

means that we are men.

As the success of our Service will depend on to a great extent on our personal character, we must discipline ourselves that we may have a good influence on others. Please ask the following questions for yourself, think, and then decide whether you have positive attitude towards the following:

1. Am I determined to try and give up bad habits acquired in the past?

2. What are the weak points in my character? Can you change yourself?

3. Am I absolutely honest, truthful and trustworthy?

4. Am I loyal to God, my Country, my family, my employers, others who are under me, the Scout Movement, my friends and myself?

5. Am I good tempered, cheery and kind to others?

6. Am I sober and clean living, and clean – speaking?

7. Am I steady, strong and be patient when things go against me?

8. Have I a mind of my own, or do I allow myself to be carried away by the persuasion of others?

9. Am I strong-minded enough to keep off temptation to gamble, to drink, to harm a girl or woman?

10. If I am weak in some of these things, do I resolve here and now with God's help, to do my best to correct them and check them up? May God give me strength to go forward henceforth a real man, a true citizen, and a credit to my country

On satisfying himself that he has positive answers for all the above questions, he informs his sponsor (s) that he is now ready for the Investiture.

Note:- It is a matter of interest to know that the above questions raised are in 3 distinct parts:

1. **Spiritual.**
2. **Application.**
3. **Self Analysis.**

The following is an Indian version of Rover Investiture, which should be followed all over our country. You are aware that B.P. has encouraged adapting to satisfy local needs and social conditions)

The sponsor brings the Rover Aspirant who finished self-examination, into the Horseshoe formed by the Crew in uniform. A table is supposed to have been arranged in such a way that it is in between the RSL and the Recruit. As, in such a ceremony, symbolism creates an emotional involvement any picture, photograph, scripture etc., of the Religion he belongs to or that of a National/Religious hero, as per the wishes of the Recruit should be kept.

All members in uniform stand in a horseshoe formation with the Senior Rover Mate at its head. Aspirant flanked by the sponsors stands in the Centre of the formation. RSL is positioned himself on the spot meant for him during the flag ceremony. ARSL holding the membership badge, shoulder stripes, group scarf and woggle, stands one pace behind the RSL. Group

Leader and other Scouters and invitees stand in line left to the ARSL. The Rover Mate with a group flag held upright on staff stands one pace ahead of the Senior Rover Mate.

The Senior Rover mate calls the crew to attention. The RSL takes over and describes briefly the significance of the occasion. Immediately the sponsors move with the aspirant towards the leader and halt at 2 paces in front of him. The Rover Mate (with flag) advances and positions himself in such a way that he can hold the flag horizontally between the aspirant and the RSL. So he faces the symbol to start with while conversing with R.S.L. as follows:-

R.S.L. : Have you come with a desire to become a Rover in our worldwide Brotherhood.

Aspirant : I have.

R.S.L. : Inspite of any difficulties you have had in the past, are you now determined to do your best to be honourable, truthful and straight in all your dealings; clean in what you think in what you say; in all that you do?

Aspirant : I am.

R.S.L. : Have you carefully thought what you are doing with your life?

Aspirant : I have.

R.S.L. : Do you understand that Services means that at all times you will be Good-natured towards all other people, and will do your best to help them, even though it may not be convenient or pleasant or safe for you, and that you will expect no

reward for doing so.

Aspirant : I do.

R.S.L. : Do you understand that by becoming a Rover you are joining a Brotherhood in which we want to help you carry out your ideals and in which we ask you to obey our Rules and carry out our motto of Service for others.

Aspirant : I do.

R.S.L. : Have you got reverence to the symbol that is kept before you on the Table.

Aspirant : I have

.

R.S.L. : Understanding these things, then, I ask you to make your Scout Promise, bearing in mind that you are expected to interpret it not from a boy's point of view but from that of a man.
(The RSL advances and at the same time the Rover Mate/Sponsor Steps forward with the Group Flag in his hands and lowers it between the Rover Leader and the Aspirant. The Aspirant takes hold of the Flag with his left hand and makes the Scout Sign with his right)

Aspirant : On my Honour, I promise that I will do my best-

To do my duty to God and my country
To help other people and
To obey the Scout Law.

The Rover Scout Leader then takes the new Rover by the left hand and gives him a pat on the left shoulder with the right hand, saying-

R.S.L. : I trust you on your Honour to keep your Promise.

After which the Rover Scout Leader pins the shoulder stripes on the left shoulder and the membership badge on his left pocket. Than RSL tells:

"In this shoulder stripes of blue, green and red, you see the Colours of the three sections of our brotherhood, first it reminds you of your duty to your younger brothers, and of your responsibility, as a Rover to set them at all times an example worthy of your best self. You are now a member of the worldwide brotherhood."

Than Assistant RSL/G.L. presents the scarf, Shoulder Flash/Cap to him.

The crew closes in around the new Rover shaking him by the hand and giving him welcome.

NOTE: You can suggest the traditions like salute, prayer, giving appropriate yells and or singing a particular song can be established and allowed before dispersal.

At this stage please distribute handouts on self-examination as appended.

FLAG PROCEDURE (SCOUT WING)

I. FLAG CEREMONY

The CREW is made to stand in the Horse shoe formation facing the flag as in the following Diagram :

To form the correct Horse shoe Asst leader may go two steps in front of the flag and arrange the Horse shoe in correct form. Then after making the Horse shoe in "SAV DHAN" he will take one step to left and turn about, walk three steps towards the flag so that he will occupy his original position (One step behind the flag staff and with the flag staff to his right)

ARSL - CREW - VISHRAM
ARSL - CREW - SAVDHAN

He will then turn about and salute the leader, pause for a moment for return of salute and then proceed to take his position in line with other Asst. Rover Scout Leader(s) who will stand in a line three steps behind the flag staff. To do this, Asst. Rover Scout Leader will take one step to right. Then Asst. Rover Scout Leader and Leader will move forward simultaneously taking two steps. ARSL will join the line where already a space is kept to the left side of the leader.

Leader will occupy the place where Asst. Rover Scout Leader who has formed the Horse Shoe. RSL takes charge of the ceremony and commands as follows :

RSL : CREW - VISHRAM (Stand-at-ease)
The flag procedure will then follow:
RSL : CREW - SAVDHAN (Attention)
PRARTHANA SHURU (Prayer Begin)
All will sing "Daya Kar Dan....."
RSL : CREW - VISHRAM (Stand-at-ease)
RSL : CREW - SAVDHAN (Attention)
RSL : Dhawaj leader chal do(Duty Leader to the Flag)

At this command the duty patrol leader from his position will proceed to the flag staff and halt at a distance of 2 steps from the flag staff. Pause for a moment and then take 1 step forward and hold the halyard as high as possible and wait for the command of the leader

RSL : SALUTE
The duty leader will pull the halyard and unfurls the flag and then takes one step back and salutes the flag.
RSL : JAISE THHEY
RSL : JHANDA GEET SHURU
Flag song will be sung by all. After this, the Duty Leader who unfurled the flag will move back to his place
RSL : CREW - VISHRAM(Stand-at-ease),

AARAM SE(Stand Easy)

Inspection report. Announcements etc will then follow other programme(if any) will be carried out.

After the work is over :

RSL : CREW - SAVDHAN(Attention)

RSL : CREW - SWASTHAN (Disperse)

All will turn right, take one step right and break the line and disperse.

II LOWERING AT THE SUN SET

When the flag is lowered, the person responsible for lowering the flag goes to the flag staff (in complete uniform) opens the halyard from the cleat, blows a long blast and starts lowering the flag. On hearing the blast, everybody stands at alert wherever he/she is, facing towards the flag.

When toggle of the flag touches the cleat, the person lowering it, gives another long blast and the process is treated as over.

NO BODY SALUTES WHEN THE FLAG IS LOWERED.

III. CLOSING CEREMONY :

Asst. Rover Scout Leader will arrange the Horse Shoe and report to the Leader as in the flag ceremony.

Leader takes charge of the ceremony. He commands

RSL : CREW VISHRAM (Stand-at-ease)

RSL : CREW - SAVDAN(Attention)

RSL : Dhawaj leader chal do(Duty leader to the Flag)

Duty leader moves to the flag as in the ceremony. He opens the halyard. While he opens, Leader will command :

RSL : CREW - VISHRAM (Stand-at-ease)

After opening the halyard and ready to lower the

flag, the leader will command.

RSL : CREW - SAVDAN(Attention)

The duty leader will slowly lower the flag and keep it on the cleat without allowing either the flag or halyard to touch the ground. Then he moves back to his original position.

RSL : CREW - VISHRAM (Stand-at-ease)

RSL : CREW - SAVDHAN(Attention)

RSL : RASHTRA GAN SHURU (National Anthem)

All will sing "Jan Gan Man....."

RSL : CREW -VISHRAM (Stand-at-ease)

RSL : CREW SAVDHAN(Attention)

RSL : VISARJAN- (Break off)

All will turn to right, Salute and break the line and disperse.

III.

After the flag is lowered, the knot is removed and the flag is to be folded properly and to be handed over to the RSL. When the duty leader hands over the flag in attention position with a flag in his hands, the RSL salutes and receives the flag. After handing over, the duty leader salutes the RSL. Here the respect is for the Flag

Dear Rover

Now you are ready to undergo Nipun after Investiture. You may continue your log book what you have written in Pravesh or you may start a new Log Book.

BEST OF LUCK and HAPPY ROVERING

J-122

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत के उप-राष्ट्रपति के विशेष कार्य अधिकारी
नई दिल्ली

VPS/OSD/F- 1946/94.

OFFICER ON SPECIAL DUTY
TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI - 110011

September 6, 1994.

Dear Shri

I am enclosing a copy of the letter dated the 6th September, 1994, given by the Hon'ble Vice-President to Shri S.B. Chavan, President, Bharat Scouts and Guides, agreeing to launch the Uparashtrapati Award Scheme on Sunday, the 2nd October, 1994, at 5.00 P.M. This programme can be arranged at the Vice-President's residence at No. 6 Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi.

In this context, I request that the following be furnished preferably by 20th September, 1994, at the latest:-

(i) Minute to Minute Programme not exceeding 30 minutes (ii) Scheme to be initiated (iii) List of participants/invitees (in duplicate) for the function.

Enclosed herewith also, please find the latest photograph and the bio-data of the Hon'ble Vice-President. In case, the photograph of the Vice-President is required, it is requested that the enclosed photograph may kindly be used.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(N. BALACHANDRAN)

Shri K.B.C. Nair,
Director,
Bharat Scouts & Guides,
16, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
I.P. Estate, New Delhi.

Encl: As above.

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THE BHARAT SCOUTS AND GUIDES

NATIONAL ADVENTURE INSTITUTE, PACHMARHI, (MADHYA PRADESH)

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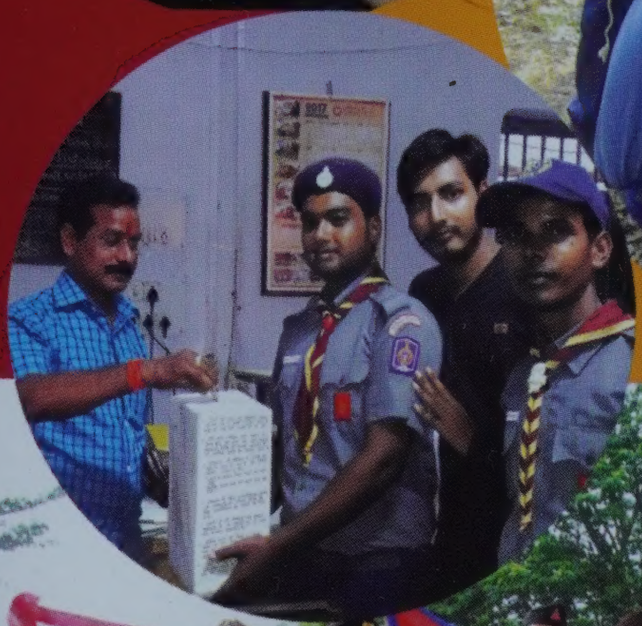

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